

DEPOSITIONS

IV.

AND

ARTICLES

AGAINST

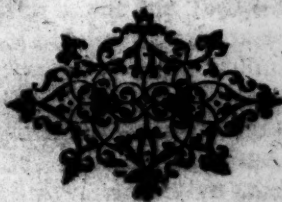
THOMAS

EARLE OF

STRAFFORD.

*Febr 16. 1640.*

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Printed in the yeare 1640.

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DEPOSITIONS

AND

EXAMINATIONS

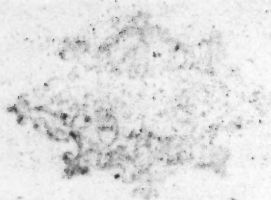
AGAINST

THOMAS

WATKINS

STRAVAFORD.

Febr. 16. 1840.



Printed in the year 1840

**ARTICLES OF**  
**the Commons assembled in**

Parliament, against *Thomas, Earle of*

**STRAFFORD**, in maintenance

of their accusation, whereby he

stands charged of high

**Treason.**

**H**ath the said *Thomas Earle*  
of *Strafford*, hath traiterou-  
sly endeavoured to subvert  
the fundamentall lawes and  
government of the Realmes  
of England and Ireland, and  
instead thereof to introduce an arbitrary  
and tyrannicall Government against law,  
which he hath declar'd by traiterous words  
counsell, & actions, & by giving his Ma-  
jesty advice, by force of armes to compell

A 2

his

(2)  
his loyall subjects to submit thereunto.

## I I.

That he hath traiterously assumed to himselfe Regall power over the lives, liberties, persons, lands and goods of his Majesties subjects in England and Ireland, and hath exercised the same tyrannically, to the subversion and undoing of many both of Peeres and other of his Majesties liege people.

## I I I.

That the better to enrich and enable himselfe to goe through with his traiterous designes; he hath detained a great part of his Majesties revenue, without giving legall account; and hath taken great sums out of the Exchequer, converting them to his owne use, when his Majesty was necessitated for his owne urgent occasions, and his Army had bene a long time unpaid.

## I V.

That he hath traiterously abused the power & authority of his government, to the increasing, countenancing and encouraging of Papists, that so he might settle a mutuall dependance & confidence betwixt himselfe and that party, and by their help prosecute and accomplish his malicious and tyrannicall designes.

V. That



## V.

That he hath maliciously endeavoured to stirre up enmity and hostility between his Majesties subjects of England, and those of Scotland.

## VI.

That he hath traiterously broken the great trust reposed in him by his Majesty, of Lieutenant generall of his Army, by wilfully betraying divers of his Majesties subjects to death, his Army to a dishonourable defeat by the Scots at Newborn, and the Towne of New-Castle into their hands, to the end, that by the effusion of blood, by dishonour, and so great a losse of New-Castle, his Majesties Realme of England might be engaged in a Nationall and irreconciliable quarrell with the Scots.

## VII.

That to preserve himselfe from being questioned for these and other his traitorous courses, hee laboured to subvert the rights of Parliaments, and the ancient course of Parliamentary proceedings, and by false and malicious slanders to incense his Majesty against Parliaments. By which words, counsels, and actions, hee hath traiterously, and con-

trary to his Allegiance laboured to alienate the hearts of the Kings liege people from his Majesty, to set a division betweene them, and to ruine and destroy his Majesties Kingdomes, for which they impeach him of high Treason against our Sovereaign Lord the King, his Crowne and dignity.

## VIII.

And he the said Earle of Strafford was Lord Deputy of Ireland; and Lieutenant generall of the Army there, viz. His most excellent Majesty for his Kingdoms, both of England and Ireland, and the L. President of the North, during the time that all and every the crimes and offences before set forth, were done and committed, and he the said Earle was Lieutenant generall of all his Majesties Army in the North parts of England, during the time that the crimes and offences in the 5, and 6 articles set forth, were done and committed.

## IX.

And the said Commons by protestations, saving to themselves the liberty of exhibiting at any time hereafter any other accusation or impeachment against the said Earle, and also of replying to the answers that he the said Earle shall make un-  
to

unto the said Articles, or to any of them,  
and of offering proves also of the premis-  
ses, or any of them, or any other impeach-  
ment or accusation that shall be exhibited  
by them, as the cause shall according to  
the course of Parliaments require, doe  
pray that the said Earle may be put to an-  
swer for all and every the premises, that  
such proceedings, examinations, tryals,  
and Judgements may bee upon every of  
them had and used, as is agreeable to law  
and Justice.

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**The**

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various committees of the Board of Directors of the City of New York, for the year 1898:

507



The further impeachment of Thomas,  
Earle of Strafford, by the Com-  
mons assembled in Parlia-  
ment.



1640.



Hereas the said Com-  
mons have already ex-  
hibited articles against  
the said Earle, former-  
ly expressed, &c. Now  
the said Commons do  
further impeach the  
said Earle as follow-  
eth, &c.

That he the said Earle of Strafford the 21  
day of March, in the 8 yeere of his now Ma-  
jesties Reigne, was president of the Kings  
counsell in the Northerne parts of England.

That he the said Earle being President of  
the

the said Council on the 21 day of March, a Commission under the great Seal of England, with certaine Schedules of Instructions thereto annexed, was directed to the said Earle, or others the Commissioners therein named, whereby amongst other things, power and authority is limited to the said Earle, and others the Commissioners therein named, to heare and determine all offences, and misdemeanours, suits, debates, controaversies and demands, causes, things, and matters whatsoever therein contained, and within certaine precincts in the said Northerne parts therein specified, and in such manner as by the said Schedule is limited and appointed.

That amongst other things in the said Instructions, it is directed that the said President and others therein appointed, shall heare and determine according to the course of proceedings in the Court of Star Chamber, divers offences, debts and falsities therein mentioned, whether the same be provided for by the Acts of Parliament, or not so that the Fines imposed bee not less then by Act or Acts of Parliament provided for by these offences is appointed.

That also amongst other things in the said instructions, it is directed that the said president

dent, and others therein appointed, have power to examine, heare and determine, according to the course of proceedings in the Court of Chancery, all manner of complaints for any matter within the said precincts, as well concerning lands, tenements, and hereditaments, either Freehold, Customary, or Copyhold, as Leases, and other things therein mentioned; and to stay proceedings in the Court of Common Law by injunction, or otherwise, by all wayes and meanes as is used in the Court of Chancery.

And although the former Presidents of the said Councell had never put in practice such Instructions, nor had they any such Instructions, yet the said Earle in the moneth of May in the said 8. yeare, and divers yeares following, did put in practice, exercise, and use, and caused to be used and put in practice the said Commission and Instructions, and did direct and exercise an exorbitant and unlawful power and jurisdiction on the persons and estates of his Majesties subjects in those parts, and did dis-inherit divers of his Majesties subjects in those parts of their inheritances, sequestred their possessions, & did fine, ransom, punish and imprison them, and caused them to be fined, ransomed, punished and imprisoned, to their ruine & destruction,



and namely, Sir *Coniers Darcy*, Sir *John Bourcher*, and divers others, against the Lawes, and in subversion of the same. And the said Commission and Instructions were procured and issued by the advice of the said Earle.

And be the said Earle, to the intent that such illegall and unjust power might be exercised with the greater license and will, did advise, counsell, and procure further directions, in and by the said Instructions to be given, that no prohibition be granted at all, but in cases where the said Counsell shall exceed the limits of the said Instructions: And that if any Writ of *Habeat Corpus* be granted, the party be not discharged till the party performe the Decree and Order of the said Counsell.

And the said Earle in the 13. yeare of his now Majesties reigne, did procure a new Commission to himselfe and others therein appointed, with the said Instructions, and other unlawfull additions.

That the said Commission and Instructions were procured by the solicitation and advice of the said Earle of Strafford.

# I I.

That shortly after the obtaining of the said Commission dated the 21 of March, in the 8. yeare

(11)  
yeare of his now Majesties reigne (to wit)  
the last day of August then next following,  
hee the said Earle (to bring his Majesties  
liege people into a dislike of his Majestie  
and of his Government, and to terrifie the  
Justices of the Peace from executing of the  
Lawes: he, the said Earle, being then Presi-  
dent, as aforesaid, and a Justice of Peace)  
did publikely at the Assises held for the  
County of Yorke in the City of Yorke, in  
and upon the said last day of August, declare  
and publish before the people there attend-  
ing for the administration of Justice accord-  
ing to the Law, and in the presence of the  
Justices sitting, *that some of the Justices were  
all for Law, but they should finde that the Kings  
little finger should be heavier than the loynes of  
the Law.*

### III.

That the Realme of Ireland having  
beene time out of minde annexed to the  
Imperiall Crowne of this his Majesties  
Realme of England, and governed by the  
same Lawes: the said Earle being Lord  
Deputy of that Realme, to bring his Maje-  
sties liege people of that Kingdome like-  
wise into dislike of his Majesties govern-  
ment, and intending the subversion of the  
fundamentall Lawes and settled government

of that Realme, and the distraction of his Majesties Liege people there, did upon the 30. day of September, in the ninth year of his now Majesties reigne, in the City of Dublin (the chiefe City of that Kingdome, where his Majesties Privy Councell, and Courts of Justice doe ordinarily reside, and whither the Nobility and Gentry of that Realme doe usually resort for Justice, (in a publike Speech before divers of the Nobility and Gentry, and before the Maior, Aldermen, and Recorder, and many Citizens of Dublin, and other his Majesties Liege people, declare and publish, that *Ireland was a conquered Nation, and that the King might doe with them what hee pleased*, and speaking of the Charters of the former King of England made to that City, hee further said, that *their Charters were nothing worth, and did binde the King no further then he pleased.*

## I V.

That Richard Earle of Corke having sued out Processe in course of Law for recovery of his possessions, from which he was put by colour of an order made by the said Earle of Strafford, and the Councell Table of the said Realme of Ireland. The said Earle of Strafford, upon a paper petition, without legall proceeding, did the 20. day of February,

bruary, in the 11. Year of his now Maie-  
ties reigne, threaten the said Earle of  
Corke (being then a Peere of the said  
Realme) to imprison him, unless he would  
surcease his suit, and said, *That hee would*  
*have neither Law nor Lawyers dispute or que-*  
*stion any of his orders.* And the 20. day of  
March, in the said 11. yeare the said Earle  
of Strafford speaking of an order of the  
said Counsell Table of that Realme, made  
in the time of King James, which concer-  
ned a Lease which the said Earle of Corke  
claimed in certaine rectories or tithes which  
the said Earle of Corke alleaged to be of  
no force, said, *That he would make the said*  
*Earle and all Ireland know, so long as he had*  
*the Government there, any Act of State, there*  
*made, or to be made, should be as binding to the*  
*subjects of that Kingdome, as an Act of Par-*  
*liament:* And did question the said Earle  
of Corke in the Castle Chamber, upon  
pretence of breach of the said order of  
Counsell Table, and did sundry other times,  
and set upon sundry other occasions, by his  
words and speeches arrogate to himselfe a  
power above the fundamentall Lawes, and  
established government of that Kingdome,  
and scorned the said Lawes and established  
Government.

That according to such his declarations  
 and speeches, the said Earle of Strafford did  
 use, and exercise a power above, and against,  
 and to the subversion of the said fundamen-  
 tall lawes, and stablished government of  
 the said Realme of Ireland, extending such  
 his power to the goods, free-holds, inhe-  
 ritances, liberties, and lives of his Majesties  
 Subjects of the said Realme, viz. The said  
 Earle of Strafford the 12. day of Decemb.  
 Anno Dom. 1635. in the time of full peace,  
 did in the said Realme of Ireland, give and  
 procure to bee given against the Lord  
 Mount-Norris (then and yet a Peere of Ire-  
 land, and then Vice-Treasurer and re-  
 ceiver generall of the Realme of Ireland,  
 and one of the principall Secretaries  
 of State, and Keeper of the Privy Signet  
 of the said Kingdome, a sentence of death  
 by a Councell of warre called together by  
 the said Earle of Strafford, without any  
 warrant or authority of law, or offence de-  
 serving any such punishment. And hee the  
 said Earle did also at Dublin within the  
 said Realme of Ireland, in the moneth of  
 March, in the 14. yeare of his Majesties  
 Reigne without any legall or due proceed-  
 ings or tryall, give or cause to bee given,  
 a sentence of death against one other of his  
 Majesties

Majesties Subjects, whose name is yet unknowne, and caused him to be put to death in execution of the said sentence.

## VI.

That the said Earle of *Strafford* without any legall proceedings, and upon a paper Petition of *Richard Ralstone*, did cause the said Lord *Mount-Norris* to be disseized and put out of possession of his free-hold & inheritance of his *Mannor and Tynore* in the Countrey of *Armagh*, in the Kingdome of *Ireland*, the said Lord *Mount-Norris* having bin two yeares before in quier possession thereof.

## VII.

That the said Earle of *Strafford*, in the Terme of Holy Trinitie, in the 13. yeares of his now Majesties Reigne; did cause a case commonly called the case of *Tenures upon defective titles*, to be made and drawne up without any jury or tryall, or other legall processe, and without the consent of parties, and did then procure the Judges of the said Realme of *Ireland* to deliver their opinions and resolutions to thar case, and by colour of such opinion, did without any legall proceeding, cause *Thomas Lord Dillon*, a Peere of the said Relm of *Ireland*, to be put out of possession



possession of divers Lands and Tenements, being his free-hold in the County of Mayo and Roscomen, in the said Kingdom, and divers others of his Majesties subjects to be also put out of possession, and disseized of their free-hold by colour of the same resolution, without legall proceedings, whereby many hundreds of his Majesties subjects were undone, and their families utterly ruined.

# VIII.

That the said Earle of Strafford upon a petition of Sir John Gifford Knight, the first day of February, in the said 13. yeare of his Majesties Reigne, without any legall processe, made a Decree or order against Adam Viscount Loftis of Elie, a Peere of the said Realme of Ireland, and Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and did cause the said Viscount to be imprisoned and kept close prisoner on pretence of disobedience to the said decree or order.

And the said Earle without any authority, and contrary to his Commission, required and commanded the said Lord Viscount to yield unto him the great Seale of the Realme of Ireland, which was then in his custody by his Majesties command, and



and imprisoned the said Chancellor for not obeying such his command.

And without any legall proceedings, did in the same thirteenth yeare imprison George Earle of Kildare, a Peere of Ireland, against law, thereby to enforce him to submit his title to the Mannor and Lordship of Castle Leigh in the Queenes County, (being of great yearely value) to the said Earle of Strafford will and pleasure, and kept him a yeare prisoner for the said cause, two months whereof he kept him close prisoner, and refused to enlarge him, notwithstanding his Majesties Letters for his enlargement to the said Earle of Strafford directed.

And upon a Petition exhibited in October, 1635. by Thomas Hibbors against dame Mary Hibbors Widdow, to him the said Earle of Strafford, the said Earle of Strafford recommended the said Petition to the Counsell Table of Ireland, where the most part of the Counsell gave their vote and opinion for the said Lady, but the said Earle finding fault here with, caused an order to bee entred against the said Lady, and threatned her, that if she refused to submit the same, he would imprison her, and

and appointed to attach and Arrest the Bodies

and fine her five hundred pound; that if she continued obstinate, shee would continue her imprisonment, and double her fine every month by month, whereof she was enforced to relinquish her estate in the land questioned in the said Petition, which shortly was conveyed to Sir Robert Meredith, to the use of the said Earle of *Strafford*.

And the said Earle in like manner did imprison divers others of his Majesties Subjects upon pretence of disobedience to his orders and decrees, and other illegall commands by him made for pretended debts, titles of Lands, and other causes in an arbitrary and extrajudiciall course, upon Paper Petitions to him preferred, and no other cause legally depending.

# IX.

That the said Earle of *Strafford* the sixteenth day of *Febr.* in the 12. yeare of his now Majesties Reigne, assuming to himself a power above and against Law, took upon him by a generall warrant under his hand, to give power to the Lord Bishop of *Down*, and *Comptroller Chanceller*, or *Chancellors*, and their severall Officers thereto to bee appointed, to attatch and Arrest the Bodies

\* of

of all such of the meaner and poorer sort, where after citation should either refuse to appeare before them, or appearing should omit, or deny to performe, or undergoe all lawfull decrees, sentences, and orders, issued, imposed or given out against them, and them; to commit and keepe in the next Gaole until they should either performe such sentences, or put in sufficient Baile to shew some reason before the Counsell Table, of such their contempt and neglect; and the said Earle, the day and yeare last mentioned, signed and issued a Warrant to that effect, and made the like Warrant to send all other Bishops and their Chancellors in the said Realme of Ireland to the same effect.

## X.

That the said Earle of Strafford being Lord Lieutenant, or Deputy of Ireland, procured the Customes of the Marchandize exported out, and imported into that Realme to be farmed to his owne use.

And in the ninth yeare of his new Majesties Reigne, he having then interest in the said Customes (to advance his owne gain and here) did cause and procure the na-

tive

five commodities of *Ireland* to be rated in the booke of Rates for the Customes, ( according to which the customes were usually gathered ) at farre greater values and prices, then in truth they were worth; ( that is to say ) every hiee at 20. shillings, which in truth was worth but five shillings, every stone of Wool at thirteen shillings, four pence, though the same ordinarily were worth but five shillings, at the utmost but 9. shillings; by which meanes the custom, which before was but a twentieth part of the true value of the commodity, was enhanced sometimes to a fifth part, and sometimes to a fourth, & sometimes to a third part of the true value, to the great oppression of the subjects, and decay of *Mercandize*.

## X.

That the said Earle, in the ninth yeere of his now Majesties Reign, did by his own will and pleasure, and for his owne lucre, restraîne the exportation of the commodities of that Kingdom without his licence, as namely *Pipe-staves*, and other commodities, and then raised great sums of money for licensing of exportation of those commodities, and dispensation of the said restraint imposed on them, by which means the

the *Pipe-staves* were raised from foure pound ten shillings : or 5 pound per thousand to ten pound, and sometimes eleven pound per thousand, and other commodities were enhanced in the like proportion, and by the same meanes by him the said Earle.

XII.

That the said Earle being Lord Deputy of Ireland, on the ninth day of Jan. in the thirteenth yeere of his Majesties Reigne, did then, under colour, to regulate the importation of Tobacco into the said Realme of Ireland, issue a Proclamation in his Majesties name, prohibiting the importation of Tobacco without licence of him and the Counsell, there from and after the first day of May, Anno Dom. 1638. after which restraint, the said Earle, notwithstanding the said restraint, caused divers great quantities of Tobacco to be imported to his owne use, and fraughted divers ships with Tobacco, which he imported to his owne use : and that if any ship brought Tobacco into any Port there, the said Earle and his Agents used to buy the same to his owne use, at their owne price. And if that the owners refused to let him have the same at under values, then they were not permitted to vent the same : by

by which undue meanes the said Earle having gotten the whole Trade of Tobacco, into his owne hands; hee sold it at great and excessive prices, such as he list to impose his owne profit.

And the more to assure the said Monopoly of Tobacco, he the said Earle on the 23. day of February, in the thirteenth yeare aforesaid, did issue another Proclamation; commanding that none should put to sale any Tobacco by whole-sale, from and after the last day of May, then next following, but what should bee made up into Rolls, and the same sealed with two seales by himselfe appointed, one at each end of the Roll. And such as was not sealed to be seized, appointing fixe pence the pound for a reward to such persons as should seize the same: and the persons in whose custody the unsealed Tobacco should be found to be committed to Gaole, which last proclamation was covered by a pretence of the restraining of the sale of unwholesome Tobacco, but it was truly to advance the said Monopoly.

Which Proclamation the said Earle did rigorously put in execution, by ceazing the goods, fining, imprisoning, whipping, and putting the offenders against the same Proclamation



clamation on the pillory, as namely, *Barnaby Hubbard, Edward Coven, John Tumen*, and divers others : & made the Officers of State, and Justices of Peace, and other Officers to serve him in compassing and executing these unjust and undue courses, By which cruelties and unjust Monopolies, the said Earle raised 100000. pounds *per annum* gaine to himselfe. And yet the said Earle, though he enhanced the Customes, where it concerned the Merchants in generall, yet drew downe the impost formerly taken on Tobacco, from six pence the pound to 3. pence the pound, it being for his owne profit so to doe. And the said Earle, by the same, and other rigorous and undue meanes, raised severall other Monopolies and unlawfull exactions for his owne gaine, *viz.* on Starch, Iron pots, Glasses, Tobacco pipes, and severall other commodities.

## XIII.

That Flax being one of the principall and native Commodities of that Kingdome of *Ireland*, the said Earle having gotten great quantities thereof into his hands, and growing on his owne Lands, did issue out severall Proclamations, *viz.* one dated the one and twentieth day of May, in the eleventh of his

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Majesties raigū, and the other dated the one and thirtieth of *January* in the same yeare, thereby prescribing and enioyning the working of Flax into Yarne and Thread, and the ordering of the same in such waies, wherein the Natives of that Kingdome were unpractised and unskillfull: which Proclamations so issued, whereby his Commands and Warrants to his Majesties Justices of Peace, and other Officers, and by other rigorous meanes put in execution, and the Flax wrought or ordered in other manner then as the said Proclamation prescribed, was seized and employed to the ure of him and his agents, and thereby the said Earle endeavoured to gain, and did gaine in effect the sole sale of that native commodity.

#### XIV.

That the said Earle of *Strafford*, by Proclamation dated the sixteenth day of *October*, in the fourteenth yeare of his Majesties raigū, did impose vpon the Owners, Masters, Purfers, and Boatswaines of every ship, a new and unlawfull oath, *viz.* that they (two or more of them) immediately after the arrivall of any Ship within any Port or Creeke in the said Kingdome of *Ireland*, should give in a true invoice of the outward bulke of Wares

Wares and Merchandises, and number of goods, and the qualities and condition of the said goods, as farre as to them should be knowne, the names of the severall Merchants proprietours of the said goods, and the places from whence they were freighted, and whither they were bound to discharge: which Proclamation was accordingly put in execution, and sundry persons enforced to take the said unlawfull Oath.

## XV.

That the said Earle of *Strafford* trayterously and wickedly devised and contrived by force of Armes in a warlike manner to subdue the Subjects of the said Realme of *Ireland*, to bring them vnder his tyrannicall power and will, and in pursuance of his wicked and trayterous purposes aforesaid, the said Earle of *Strafford* in the eighth yeare of his Majesties raigne, did by his owne authority, without any warrant or colour of Law, tax and impose great summes of money upon the Townes of *Baltimore*, *Baudenbridge*, *Talane*, and divers other Townes and places in the said Realme of *Ireland*, and did cause the same to be levied upon the Inhabitants of those Townes by troopes of Souldiers, with force and armes, in a warlike man-

ner, And on the ninth day of *March*, in the twelfth yeare of his now *Majesties* raigne, trayterously did give authority unto *Robert Savile a Serjeant at armes*, and to the Captaines of the companies of souldiers, in severall parts of that Realme, to send such numbers of Souldiers to lye on the Lands and Houses of such as would not conforme to his orders, untill they should render obedience to his said orders and warrants, and after such submission (and not before) the said Souldiers to returne to their Garrisons. And did also issue the like warrants vnto divers others, which warrants were in warlike manner, with force and Armes put in execution accordingly, and by such warlike meanes did force divers of his Maiesties subjects of that Realme to submit themselves to his unlawfull commands.

And in the said twelfth yeare of his Maiesties raigne, the said Earle of *Strafford* did trayterously cause certaine troupes of horse and foote, armed in warlike manner, and in warlike array, with force and armes, to expell *Richard Butler* from the possession of *Castle-Cumber*, in the Territory of *Idough*, in the said Realme of *Ireland*, and did likewise and in like warlike manner, expell divers of his Maiesties Subjects from their houses, families,

ies, and possessions, as namely *Edward Brenman, Owen Oberman, Patricke Oberman, Sir Cyprian Horsfield*, and divers others, to the number of about a hundred families, and tooke and imprisoned them and their wives, and carried them prisoners to *Dublin*, and there detained them vntill they did yeeld up, surrender, or release their respective estates and rights.

*And the said Earle, in like warlike manner, hath, during his government of the said Kingdom of Ireland, subdued divers others of his Majesties Subjects ease to his will, and thereby and by the meanes aforesaid, hath levied VVarre within the said Realme, against his Majestie and his liege people of that Kingdom.*

## XVI.

That the said Earle of *Strassford*, the two and twentieth of *February*, in the seventh yeare of his now *Majesties* raigne, intending to oppresse the said Subjects of *Ireland*, did make a proposition, and obtained from his *Majestie* an allowance, that no complaint of iniustice or oppression done in *Ireland*, should be received in *England* against any, unlesse it first appeared that the party made first his

addresse to him the said Earle : and the said Earle having by such usurped tyrannicall and exorbitant power, expressed in the former Articles, destroyed the Peeres and other subjects of that Kingdome of Ireland; in their lives, consciences, land, liberties, and estates, the said Earle to the intent the better to main taine and strengthen his power, and to bring the people into a disaffection of his Majesty, as aforesaid, did use his Majesties name in the execution of his said power. And to prevent the subjects of that Realme of all means of complaints to his Majesty, and of redresse against him and his agents, did issue a Proclamation bearing date the seventeenth day of September, in the eleventh yeare of his Majesties reigne, thereby commanding all the Nobility; undertakers and others, who held estates and offices in the said kingdome (except such as were employed in his Majesties service, or attending in England by his speciall command) to make their personall residence in the said Kingdome of Ireland, and not to depart thence without licence of himselfe. And the said Earle hath since issued other Proclamations to the same purpose, by meanes whereof the subjects of the said Realme are restrained from seeking reliefe against the oppressions of the said Earle without his licence: which Proclamation the said

said Earle hath by severall rigorous wayes, as by fine, imprisonment, and otherwise, put in execution on his Maiesties subiects, as namely, one ——— *Parry*, and others, who came over onely to complaine of the exorbitances and oppressions of the said Earle.

## XVII.

That the said Earle having by such meanes as aforesaid, subverted the government and lawes of the Kingdome of Ireland, did in March in the sixteenth year of his Maiesties Reigne, in scandall of his Majesty, of all his Kingdomes, and in further execution of his wicked purposes aforesaid, speaking of the Armies in Ireland, declare, that his Majesty was so well pleased with the Army of Ireland, and the consequence thereof, that his Majesty would certainly make the same a patterne for all his three Kingdomes.

## XVIII:

That the said Earle of Strafford, for the better effecting of his traytrous designs and wicked purposes, did endeavour to draw dependency upon himselfe of the Papists in both Kingdomes of England and Ireland, and to that end during the time of his govern  
ment



ment in *Ireland*, he restored divers *Frieries* and *Monastie-houses* (which had bin formerly suppressed by the precedent Deputies of that Kingdome, two of which houses were in the City of *Dublin*, and had bin assigned to the use of ahe University there) to the pretended owners thereof, who have since imployed the same to the exercise of the Popish Religion.

*And in the moneth of May and Iune last, the said Earle did raise an Army in the said Realme of Ireland, consisting of eight thousand foote, all of which, except one thousand or thereabouts, were Papists, and the said one thousand were drawne out of the olde Army there consisting of two thousand foote, and in their places there were a thousand Papists, or thereabouts, put into the said old Army by the said Earle.*

And the more to ingage and tye the new Army of Papists to himselfe, and to encourage them, and to discourage and weare out the old Army, the said Earle did so provide; That the said new Army of Papists were duly paid, and had all necessaries provided for them, and permitted the exercise of their Religion, but the said old Army were for the space of one whole yeare and upwards unpaid.

And



And that the said Earle being appointed a Commissioner within eleven severall Counties in the Northern parts of *England*, for compounding with Recusants for their forfeitures due to his Majestie, which commission beareth date the eight day of July in the fifth year of his Majesties Reigne that now is, and being also receiver of the composition money thereby arising and of other debts, duties, and penalties for his Majesties use, by Letters Patents, dated the ninth day of the said July: hee, to engage the said Recusants to him, did compound with them at lowe and under rates, and provided that they should bee discharged of all proceedings against them, in all his Majesties Courts, both temporall and ecclesiasticall, in manifest breach of and contrary to the Lawes and Statutes of this Realme, in that behalfe established.

## XIX.

That the said Earle having taxed and levied the said impositions, and raised the said Monopolies, and committed the said oppressions in his Majesties name, and as by his Majesties Royall command, hee the said Earle in May the fifteenth year of his  
E Majesties

Majesties Reigne, did of his owne authori-  
 ty contrive and frame a new and unusuall  
 oath, by the purport whereof among many  
 other things, the party taking the said oath,  
 was to swear that hee should not protest  
 against any of his Majesties Royall com-  
 mands, but submit themselves in all obedi-  
 ence thereunto. Which oath he so contri-  
 ved to enforce the same on the subjects of  
 the Scottish Nation inhabiting in Ireland,  
 and out of a hatred to the said Nation, and  
 to put them to a discontent with his Maje-  
 stie and his government there, and compell-  
 ed divers of his Majesties said subjects  
 there to take the said oath, some hee grie-  
 vously fined and imprisoned, and others he  
 destroyed and exiled, and namely, the 10.  
 of October, *Anno Dom. 1639.* he fined *Hen-  
 ry Steward* and his wife, who refused to take  
 the said oath five thousand pounds a peece,  
 & their two daughters & *James Gray* three  
 thousand pounds a peece, and imprisoned  
 them for not paying the said fines. The said  
*Henry Stewards* wife and daughters & *James  
 Gray*, being the Kings liege people of the  
 Scottish Nation, and divers others he used  
 in the like manner, and the said Earle upon  
 that occasion did declare, that the said oath  
 did not onely oblige them in point of alle-  
 giance

glance to his Majesty, and acknowledgement of his Supremacy onely, but to the Ceremonies & government of the Church established, or to be established by his Majesties royall Authority; and said, that the refusers to obey, he would prosecute to the blood.

## XX.

That the said Earle in the 15. and 16. yeeres past, laboured and endeavoured to beget in his Majestie an ill opinion of his Subjects, namely, those of the Scottish nation, and divers and sundry times, and especially since the pacification made by his Majesty with his said subjects of Scotland in summer, in the fifteenth yeere of his Majesties reigne; he, the said Earle did labour and endeavour to perswade, incite, and provoke his Majesty to an offensive warre against his said subjects of the Scottish Nation: and the said Earle, by his counsell, actions, and endeavours, hath beene and is a principall and chiefe incendiary of the warre and discord betwene his Majesty and his Subjects of England, and the said Subjects of Scotland, and hath declared,

and advised his Majestie, that the demand made by the Scots in this Parliament, were a sufficient cause of warre against them. The said Earle having formerly expressed the height & rancor of his mind towards his subjects of the Scottish Nation, viz. the tenth day of October, in the fifteenth yeare of his Majesties reigne, hee said that the Nation of the Scots were rebels, and traytors ; and he being then about to come to England, he then further said, that if it pleased his Master (meaning his Majestie) to send him backe againe, hee would roote out of the said Kingdome ( meaning the Kingdome of Ireland ) the Scottish Nation both roote and branch. Some Lords, and others who had taken the said oath in the precedent Article onely excepted : and the said Earle hath caused divers of the said Ships and goods of the Scots to be stayed, seized, and molested, to the intent to set on the said warre.

## XXI.

That the said Earle of *Strafford*, shortly after his speeches mentioned in the last precedent Article, to wit, in the fifteenth yeere of his Majesties Raige, came into this Realme

Rehne of England, and was made Lord  
 Lieutenant of Ireland, and continued his  
 gouernment of that Kingdome by a Depu-  
 ty: At his arrivall here, finding that his  
 Majesty with much wisedome and good-  
 nesse had composed the troubles in the  
 North, and had made a pacification with  
 his Subjects of Scotland; hee laboured by  
 all meanes to procure his Majestie to breake  
 that pacification, incensing his Majesty a-  
 gainst his Subjects of that Kingdome; and  
 the proceedings of the Parliament there.  
 And having incensed his Majestie to an of-  
 fensive warre against his said Subjects of  
 Scotland, by Sea and by Land; and by  
 pretext thereof, to raise Forces for the  
 maintenance of that warre: hee counsel-  
 led his Majestie to call a Parliament in Eng-  
 land, yet the said Earle intended, if the  
 said proceedings of that Parliament should  
 not bee such as would stand with the said  
 Earle of Stafford mischievous designs,  
 hee would then procure his Majestie to  
 breake the same, and by waies of force  
 and power to raise monies upon the said  
 Subjects of this Kingdome.

And for the encouragement of his Ma-  
 jesty to hearken to his advice, he did before

his Majesty and his Privie Councell, then sitting in Counsell, make a large Declaration, that he would serve his Majesty in any other way, in case the Parliament should not supply him.

## XXII.

That in the moneth of March, before the beginning of the last Parliament, the said Earle of *Serafford* went into Ireland, and procured the Parliament of that Kingdome to declare their assistance in a warre against the Scots. And gave directions for the raising of an Army consisting of 8000 foot, and 1000 horse, being for the most part Papists, as aforesaid. And confederating with one *Sir George Radcliffe*, did together with him the said *Sir George*, trayterously conspire to imploy the said Army for the ruine and destruction of the Kingdome of England, and of his Majesties Subjects, and of altering and subverting of the fundamentall Lawes of this Kingdome.

And shortly after, the said Earle of *Serafford* returned into England, and to sundry persons declared his opinion to be, that his Majesty should first try the Parliament here,  
and



and if that did not supply him according to his occasions, he might then use his Prerogative as he pleased, to Levie what he needed, and that he should be acquitted both of God and man, if he tooke some other courses to supply himselfe, though it were against the will of his Subjects.

## XXIII.

That upon the thirteenth day of Aprill last, the Parliament of England met, and the Commons house (then being the representative Body of all the Commons in the Kingdome) did according to the trust reposed in them, enter into debate and consideration of the great grievances of this Kingdome, both in respect of Religion, and the publike Libertie of the Kingdome; and his Majesty referring chiefly to the said Earle of *Strafford*, and the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the ordering and disposing of all matters concerning the Parliament: He the said Earle of *Strafford*, with the assistance of the said Archbishop, did procure his Majesty, by sundry speeches and messages, to urge the said Commons house to enter into some resolution for his Majesties supply, for maintenance of his warre  
against

against his Subjects of Scotland, before any course was taken for the reliefe of the great and pressing grievances, wherewith this Kingdome was then afflicted. Whereupon, a demand was then made from his Majesty, of twelve Subsidies, for the release of Ship-money onely; and while the said Commons then assembled (with expressions of great affection to his Majesty and his service) were in debate and consideration of some supply, before resolution by them made, He the said Earle of *Stratford*, with the helpe and assistance of the said Archbishop, did procure his Majesty to dissolve the last Parliament, upon the fifth day of May last: and upon the same day, the said Earle of *Stratford* did treacherously, falsely, and maliciously endeavour to incense his Majesty against his loving and faithfull Subjects, who had been members of the said house of Commons, by telling his Majesty, they had denied to supply him. And afterward upon the same, did treacherously and wickedly counsell and advise his Majesty to this effect, *viz.* that having tryed the affections of his people, he was loose and absolved from all Rules of government, and was to doe every thing that power would admit, and that his Majesty had tryed

tried all wayes, and was refused, and should bee acquitted both of God and man, and that Hee had an Army in Ireland (meaning the Army above mentioned, consisting of Papists, his dependants, as is aforesaid) which Hee might imploy to reduce this Kingdome to obedience.

## XXIV.

That in the same moneth of May, He the said Earle of Strafford, falsly, treacherously, and maliciously, published and declared before others of his Majesties Privie council, that the Parliament of England had forsaken the King, and that in denying to supply the King, they had given him the advantage to supply himselfe by other wayes: and divers other times Hee did maliciously, wickedly, and falsly publish and declare, that seeing the Parliament had refused to supply his Majesty in the ordinary and usuall way, the King might provide for the Kingdome in such wayes as hee should hold fit, and that he was not to suffer himselfe to be mastered by the frowardnesse of the people.

And having so maliciously slandered the

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said

said house of Commons, he did with the helpe and advice of the said Archbishoppe of *Canterbury* and the Lord *Finch*, late Lord Keeper of the great Seale of England: cause to be printed, and published in his Majesties name, a false and scandalous booke, entitled, *His Majesties Declaration* of the causes that mooved him to dissolve the last Parliament, full of bitter and malicious invectives, and false, and scandalous aspersions against the said house of Commons.

## XXV.

That not long after the dissolution of the said last *Parliament*, ( *viz.* In the monethes of *May* and *June* ) he the said Earl of *Strafford* did advise the King to goe on rigorously in leavying of the Ship-Money, and did procure the Sheriffes of severall Counties to be sent for, for not levying the ship-money, divers of which were threatned by him to be sued in the Star-chamber, and afterwards by his advice were sued in the Star-chamber, for not levying the same, and divers of his Majesties loving subjects were sent for and imprisoned by his advice, about that and other illegall payments.

And

And a great loane of a hundred thousand pounds was demanded of the City of London, and the Lord Major and the Aldermen and the Sherifes of the said City, were often sent for by his advice to the Council Table, to give an account of their proceedings in raising of Ship-money, & furthering of that loane, & were required to certifie the names of such Inhabitants of the said City as were fit to lend, which they with much humility refusing to doe, he the said Earle of Strafford did use these or the like speeches: *viz.* That they deserved to be put to Fine and Ransom, and that no good would be done with them, till an example were made of them, & that they were laid by the heels, and some of the Aldermen hanged up.

**XXVI.**

That the said Earle of Strafford by his wicked counsell having brought his Majesty into excessive charges without any just cause, he did in the month of Iuly last (for the support of the said great charges) counsell and approve two dangerous and wicked Projects: *viz.*

**F 2**

**To**

To seize upon the Bullion and the Money  
in the Mint.

And to imbase his Majesties Coine with  
the mixtures of Brasse.

And accordingly hee procured one hundred and thirty thousand pounds, which was then in the Mint, and belonging to divers Merchants, strangers and others, to be seized on and stayed to his Majesties use. And when divers Merchants of London, owners of the said Bullion, came to his house to let him understand the great mischief that course would produce here, and in other parts, what prejudice it would be to the Kingdome, by discrediting the Mint, and hindring the importation of Bullion: he the said Earle told them, that the City of London dealt undutifully and unthankfully with his Majesty, and that they were more ready to helpe the Rebell, then to helpe his Majesty: and that if any hurt came to them, they might thanke themselves: and that it was the course of other Princes, to make use of such monies to serve their occasions.

And when in the same month of Iuly the  
Officers of his Majesties Mint came to him,  
and



and gave him divers reasons against the im-  
baling of the said money, he told them that  
the French King did use to send Commissaries  
of Horse with Commission to search into  
mens estates, and to peruse their accompts,  
that so they may know what to levy of them  
by force, which they did accordingly levie:  
and turning to the Lord Cottington then pre-  
sent, said, *That this was a point worthy his  
Majesties consideration.*

## XXVII.

That in or about the month of August last  
he was made Lieutenant generall of al his  
Majesties forces in the Northerne parts  
against the Scots, and being at Yorke did in  
the month of September by his own autho-  
rity, and without any lawfull warrant, im-  
pose a Tax on his Majesties subjects in the  
County of Yorke, of 8. pence *per diem*, for  
maintenance of every Souldier of the trained  
Bands of that County, which summes of  
money he caused to be levied by force. And  
to the end to compell his Majesties subjects  
out of feare and terrour to yeeld to the pay-  
ment of the same, He did declare that hee  
would commit them that refused the pay-  
ment thereof, and the Souldiers should bee  
satisfied

satisfied out of their estates, and they that refused it, were in very little better condition then of high Treason.

## XXVIII

That in the monches of *September* and *October* last, he the said Earle of *Strafford* being certified of the Scottish Army coming into the Kingdome, and he the said Earle of *Strafford* being Lieutenant generall of his Majesties Army, did not provide for the defence of the Towne of *Newcastle* as Hee ought to have done, but suffered the same to bee lost, that so he might the more incense the English against the *Scots*. And for the same wicked purpose, & out of a malicious desire to ingage the Kingdomes of *England* and *Scotland* in a Nationall and bloody war, he did write to the *Lord Conway* the generall of the horse, and under the said Earles command, that he should fight with the Scottish Army at the passage over the *Tybe*, whatsoever should follow, notwithstanding that the said *Lord Conway* had formerly by Letters informed him the said Earle, that His Majesties Army then under his command, was not of force sufficient to encounter the *Scots*, by which advice of his, he did contrary to the duty

duty of his place betray his Majesties Army then under his command, to apparent danger and losse.

All and every of which words, counsells, and actions of the said Earl of *Strafford* traitterously and contrary to his allegiance to our Soveraigne Lord the King, and with an intention and endeavour to alienate and withdraw the hearts and affections of the Kings liege people of all his Realmes from his Majesty, and to set a division betweene them, and to ruine and destroy His Majesties said Kingdomes. For which they doe further impeach him the said *Thomas Earle of Strafford* of High Treason against our Soveraigne Lord the King, his Crowne and dignity.

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**FINIS.**

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